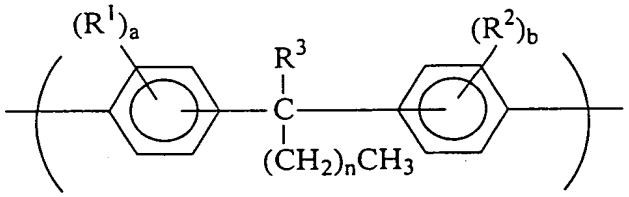
WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electrophotographic photoconductor comprising:

an electroconductive support and

a photoconductive layer which is formed on said electroconductive support and comprises at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a polyurethane resin, a polyester resin, and a polycarbonate resin, each of said resins comprising at least a structural unit represented by formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl group represented by $-(CH_2)_mCH_3$; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n and m are each an integer of 8 to 27.

2. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 1, wherein said photoconductive layer further comprises a charge generation material and a charge transport material.

3. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 1, wherein said photoconductive layer comprises a charge generation layer comprising a charge generation material and a charge transport layer comprising a charge transport material and at least said one resin, with said charge generation layer and said charge transport layer being successively overlaid on said electroconductive support in this order.

4. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 3, wherein said charge transport layer further comprises a first charge transport layer comprising said charge transport material and a second charge transport layer comprising said charge transport material and at least said one resin, with said first charge transport layer and said second charge transport layer being successively overlaid on said charge generation layer in this order.

5. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 3, wherein said charge transport layer transmits a monochromatic light with a wavelength in a range of 390 to 460 nm.

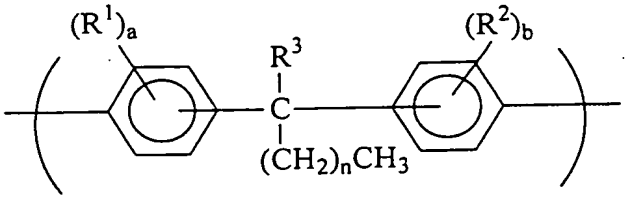
6. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 5, wherein said charge transport layer shows light transmitting properties of 50% or more with respect to said monochromatic light.

7. An electrophotographic photoconductor comprising:

an electroconductive support,

a photoconductive layer formed thereon, and

a protective layer which is formed on said photoconductive layer and comprises at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a polyurethane resin, a polyester resin, and a polycarbonate resin, each of said resins comprising at least a structural unit represented by formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted

or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl group represented by $-(CH_2)_mCH_3$; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n and m are each an integer of 8 to 27.

8. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 1, wherein said photoconductive layer further comprises a filler.

9. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 3, wherein said charge transport layer further comprises a filler.

10. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 4, wherein said second charge transport layer further comprises a filler.

11. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 7, wherein said protective layer further comprises a filler.

12. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 8, wherein said filler is selected from the group consisting of titanium oxide, tin oxide, zinc oxide, zirconium oxide, indium oxide, silicon nitride, calcium oxide, barium sulfate, silica, colloidal silica, alumina, carbon black, fluorine-containing resin powder, polysiloxane resin powder, polyethylene resin powder, and graft copolymer with a core/shell structure.

13. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 1, wherein a contact angle which pure water makes with a surface of said photoconductive layer is in a range of 85 to 140°.

14. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 13, wherein said contact angle is in a range of 85 to 140° after said surface of said photoconductive layer is abraded by 1 ±0.3 μm.

15. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 3, wherein a contact angle which pure water makes with a surface of said charge transport layer is in a range of 85 to 140°.

16. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 15, wherein said contact angle is in a range of 85 to 140° after said surface of said charge transport layer is abraded by 1 ±0.3 μm.

17. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 4, wherein a contact angle which pure water makes with a surface of said second charge transport layer is in a range of 85 to 140°.

18. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 17, wherein said contact angle is in a range of 85 to 140° after said surface of said second charge transport layer is abraded by 1 ±0.3 μm.

19. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 7, wherein a contact angle which pure water makes with a surface of said protective layer is in a range of 85 to 140°.

20. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 19, wherein said contact angle is in a range of 85 to 140° after said surface of said protective layer is abraded by

1 ±0.3 μm.

21. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 1, wherein a sliding angle at which pure water starts sliding down a surface of said photoconductive layer is in a range of 5 to 65°.

22. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 3, wherein a sliding angle at which pure water starts sliding down a surface of said charge transport layer is in a range of 5 to 65°.

23. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 4, wherein a sliding angle at which pure water starts sliding down a surface of said second charge transport layer is in a range of 5 to 65°.

24. The photoconductor as claimed in claim 7, wherein a sliding angle at which pure water starts sliding down a surface of said protective layer is in a range of 5 to 65°.

25. An electrophotographic image forming method comprising the steps of:

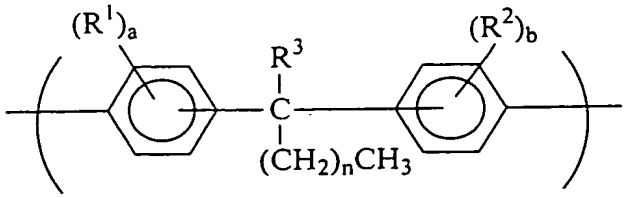
charging a surface of an electrophotographic photoconductor,

exposing said charged photoconductor to a light image to form a latent electrostatic image on said photoconductor,

developing said latent electrostatic image to a visible image, and

transferring said visible image formed on said photoconductor to an image receiving member,

wherein said electrophotographic photoconductor comprises an electroconductive support and a photoconductive layer which is formed on said electroconductive support and comprises at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a polyurethane resin, a polyester resin, and a polycarbonate resin, each of said resins comprising at least a structural unit represented by formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl group represented by $-(CH_2)_mCH_3$; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n and m are each an integer of 8 to 27.

26. The electrophotographic image forming method as claimed in claim 25, wherein said step of exposing said photoconductor to said light image employs a light source with a beam spot diameter of 10 to 30 μm.

27. The electrophotographic image forming method as claimed in claim 26, wherein said light source is a semiconductor laser beam or a light emitting diode with wavelengths of 400 to 450 nm.

28. An electrophotographic image forming apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor,

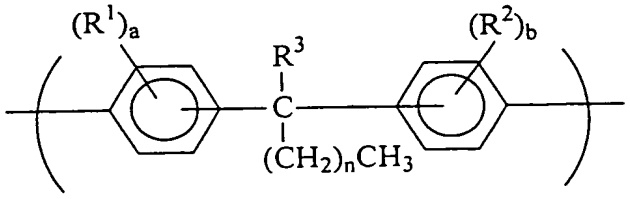
means for charging a surface of said photoconductor,

means for exposing said photoconductor to a light image to form a latent electrostatic image on said photoconductor,

means for developing said latent electrostatic image to a visible image, and

means for transferring said visible image formed on said photoconductor to an image receiving member,

wherein said electrophotographic photoconductor comprises an electroconductive support and a photoconductive layer which is formed on said electroconductive support and comprises at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a polyurethane resin, a polyester resin, and a polycarbonate resin, each of said resins comprising at least a structural unit represented by formula (1):



(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl group represented by $-(CH_2)_mCH_3$; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n and m are each an integer of 8 to 27.

29. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in claim 28, wherein said image exposure means employs a light source with a beam spot diameter of 10 to 30 μm.

30. The electrophotographic image forming apparatus as claimed in claim 29, wherein said light source is a semiconductor laser beam or a light emitting diode with wavelengths of 400 to 450 nm.

31. An electrophotographic image forming apparatus comprising:

an electrophotographic photoconductor,

a charging unit configured to charge a surface of

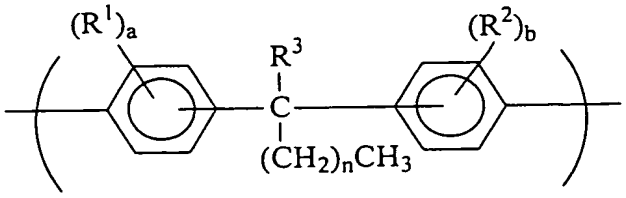
said electrophotographic photoconductor,

a light exposure unit configured to expose said charged photoconductor to a light image to form a latent electrostatic image on said photoconductor,

a development unit configured to develop said latent electrostatic image to a visible image, and

a transferring unit configured to transfer said visible image formed on said photoconductor to an image receiving member,

wherein said electrophotographic photoconductor comprises an electroconductive support and a photoconductive layer which is formed on said electroconductive support and comprises at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a polyurethane resin, a polyester resin, and a polycarbonate resin, each of said resins comprising at least a structural unit represented by formula (1):



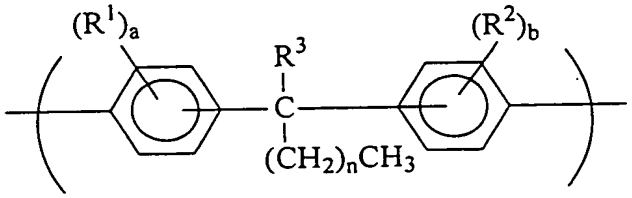
(1)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms,

a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl group represented by $-(CH_2)_mCH_3$; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n and m are each an integer of 8 to 27.

32. A process cartridge which is freely attachable to an electrophotographic image forming apparatus and detachable therefrom, said process cartridge comprising an electrophotographic photoconductor, and at least one means selected from the group consisting of a charging means for charging a surface of said photoconductor, a light exposure means for exposing said photoconductor to a light image to form a latent electrostatic image on said photoconductor, a development means for developing said latent electrostatic image to a visible image, and an image transfer means for transferring said visible image formed on said photoconductor to an image receiving member, wherein said electrophotographic photoconductor comprises an electroconductive support and a

photoconductive layer which is formed on said electroconductive support and comprises at least one resin selected from the group consisting of a polyurethane resin, a polyester resin, and a polycarbonate resin, each of said resins comprising at least a structural unit represented by formula (1):



(1)

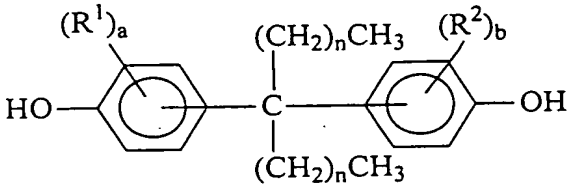
wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; R^3 is a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms or an alkyl group represented by $-(CH_2)_mCH_3$; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n and m are each an integer of 8 to 27.

33. The process cartridge as claimed in claim 32, wherein said image exposure means employs a light source

with a beam spot diameter of 10 to 30 μm.

34. The process cartridge as claimed in claim 33, wherein said light source is a semiconductor laser beam or a light emitting diode with wavelengths of 400 to 450 nm.

35. A long-chain alkyl group containing bisphenol compound of formula (2):

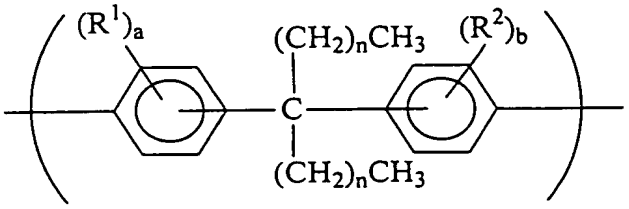


(2)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n is an integer of 9 to 15.

36. A polymer comprising a structural unit of

formula (3):



(3)

wherein R^1 and R^2 are each a halogen atom, a substituted or unsubstituted alkyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, a substituted or unsubstituted alkoxyl group having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a substituted or unsubstituted aryl group; a and b are each an integer of 0 to 4, and when a and b are each an integer of 2 to 4, a plurality of groups represented by R^1 or R^2 may be the same or different; and n is an integer of 9 to 15.